TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 15, 1860. NO. 34.

Miscellaneous News.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT,
Of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society.

To the President and Officers of the State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—At the close of this the 5th year of our existence as an Association, I have again, in behalf of the Society, the honor of presenting for your consideration, a detailed report of our history and practical operations during the year 1859. Though our position at the present time, as well as our prospects for the future, may not be as flattering as we could wish them as a society, and though we have failed to a certain extent in realizing all the expectations, expressed in our last year's Report, yet in contrasting our condition as a community, with that of neighboring counties, and especially when taking into consideration the circumstances under which the present year was commenced, we have great reason to be thankful to that Providence, which has so especially favored us in comparison with other sections of our State. The year 1859 was commenced under circumstances, to say the least, somewhat depressing. Pecuniary embarrassment, financial depression, scarcity of employment, paralyzed industry, and a partial failure of the grain crops, are by no means flattering pictures to contemplate. Perhaps at no time in the history of our country has the surplus of grain been so closely consumed, and the approaching harvest looked forward to with a greater degree of anxiety than during the past year, whilst the ravages of insects and other enemies to the growing crops, which had for two or three successive years intervened to blast the prospects of the husbandman, rendered their hopes still more precarious.—Poverty and faith it is said, journey very uncomfortably together, and it would most undoubtedly have required a very strong exercise of the latter virtue to have sustained the sinking hearts of many under a similar visitation. The most sanguine expectations, however, were realized in the harvesting and ingathering of an abundant crop. The late June frost, so very destructive to the grain crops of some of our neighboring counties, was in our community, productive of but little injury, and perhaps should be regarded more as a blessing than otherwise, inasmuch as it no doubt tended largely to the destruction of insects and other enemies to the advancing crops, their disappearance, to a very great extent, being mainly attributed to this cause. Some portions of our country were, during the early part of the summer, visited by severe hail storms, which, as far as they extended, have been very destructive, but their ravages were happily confined to very narrow limits. The fruit crop, however, suffered severely from these visitations, in some sections being totally destroyed, and in others materially injured, so that neither in quantity or quality could it be reckoned as more than an average crop.

Aside from the causes enumerated, it is to be regretted that in a fruit growing region the attention of our agriculturists has not been directed more to the careful cultivation and improvement of this valuable department, and a more extended and scientific study of the habits and wants of each tree, fruit, flower, and shrub, which must be produced in order to their successful cultivation, and by which they would improve instead of deteriorating.

In accordance with previous arrangements an annual Fair or Exhibition was held on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of October last. The ground selected by the Committee of Arrangements was the same which has heretofore been occupied for this purpose. The buildings were enlarged and the accommodations ample. The attendance was unusually large and the amount of Stock, Grain, Domestic Manufactures, Fancy Needlework, Flowers, and specimens of Fine Arts, far exceeded that of any previous exhibition. The superior and abundant display of fruits was the subject of universal approbation; as an evidence of which we would here take the privilege of quoting a portion of the report of the Committee on this class: "those of your Committee who visited the State Fair at Philadelphia, last week, have no hesitation in declaring the display of apples at this exhibition superior in quality and beauty to that of the former." It may be well to remark further that the Committee was composed of gentlemen whose judgment would not be disputed, and that a majority of them had attended the State Exhibition the previous week.

But our space would by no means permit us to do justice to the articles exhibited in each department, it is sufficient to say that the entire Exhibition was one which reflected entire credit on all the exhibitors, as well as on our county, and that in the distribution of praise the fair portion of our community are entitled to the greater share, inasmuch as we were indebted not only to their presence, their smiles, and their assistance, but also to their taste, skill and refinement, for the success of this as well as every other undertaking of utility and importance. At the conclusion of the Exhibition, an Agricultural Address was delivered by Dr. J. H. Wintrode, a former Representative from this county in the State Legislature; of its merits we need say nothing further than it was a masterly effort, one worthy of the man and fitting for the occasion, but as it was delivered extemporaneously, and without notes, we regret that a copy cannot conveniently be procured for transmission.

The weather was for the greater portion of the time rather favorable, the season of the year well chosen, and the entire scene was one on which the eye might dwell and the mind contemplate with satisfaction and delight. The lowing of herds, the bleating of flocks, the restless neighing of the impatient chargers, the soul-stirring music discoursed by the Excelsior Brass Band, (one of the finest in the State) the dense, yet ever waving mass of animated nature, the immense banquet tables spread over the rich carpet of heaven's bounty, and groaning beneath the weight of divine benificence, the whole illuminated by the mellow rays of an autumn sun, reflected from the pure azure of an autumn sky, and decorated with the thousand varied tints of the frost-stricken forest, now vocal with the farewell melodies of summer's latest warblers, combined to elicit from every heart a ready response to the sentiment expressed in the beautiful and grateful language of one of our most gifted poets:

"Our common mother smiles, and sings
Like Ruth among the garnered sheaves;
Her lap is full of pleasant things,
Her brow is crowned with Autumn leaves!
Oh favors, old but ever new!
Oh blessings, with the sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due;
The fullness shames our discontent."

Our receipts for the Exhibition were as follows:

Annual membership tickets,	$610 00
Single admissions,	190 00
Licenses, sale of lumber, etc.,	127 73
Total,	$927 73

EXPENDITURES:

Premiums, policemen, music, printing, merchandise, ground rent, etc,	1147 45

Taking into consideration the appropriation received from the Co. Treas. of $100 00; together with a balance on hand from last year of $154 48, leaves a present balance of the Treasury of..... $31 75

That the exhibition should be a complete success, except in this one important feature, the pecuniary department, is to be regretted, and, were it not readily accounted for, would be a source of discouragement. While a number of our incidental expenses might perhaps have been to some extent curtailed, yet our principal error seems to have been the extension of our premium list beyond its ordinary limits and beyond the bounds of prudence. We have now obtained sufficient data on which to base our calculations with some degree of certainty in future. We have learned the maximum as well as the minimum of our receipts under the most favorable as well as unfavorable circumstances, and will hereafter be enabled to shape our expenses accordingly. We have also learned the amount of those expenses, under the most rigid system of economy, which information will, we trust, be sufficient to enable us to so arrange our affairs as to guard against a similar result in future.

We are happy to say that a movement has been made, and agitated to some extent, by some of our most active and influential citizens, for the purpose of raising a fund sufficient to purchase a suitable lot of ground, to be fitted up for and appropriated to the exclusive use of the society; this measure, if once carried into effect would to a very great extent, reduce the expenditures annually incurred in fitting up the grounds, employing a police force, etc., and also prevent the heavy losses to which we are subjected in exposing the lumber to sale after each exhibition, and would in the end, no doubt, enable us to realize a handsome revenue after paying all expenses.

We need not say that we hail with feelings of pleasure and pride, the establishment of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, or Farmers' High School, as a fitting experiment for a great agricultural State like ours, or that we rejoice in the success of this new and flourishing institution. We believe all the pupils admitted from our county, in returning to their homes, have expressed themselves as highly pleased, not only with the course of instruction there pursued, but also with the happy combination of physical with mental labor which forms one of its principal and most distinguishing features. This speaks volumes in favor of the institution, and may be hailed as a sure precursor of success. We sincerely hope that the day is not far distant not only when science properly applied shall be made subservient to the proper and successful cultivation of the soil, and knowledge be regarded as truly useful in any pursuit of life, but when the true dignity of labor shall be thoroughly known and duly appreciated, and the title of true nobility shall be drawn directly from the soil.

In conclusion, we would only say that even in the face of all prejudice against "book farming," as well as opposition to "county fairs," a steadily increasing interest is manifested by our agriculturists, in a judicious and successful cultivation of the soil, and the growth of cereal grasses, leguminous plants, and farinaceous roots, which every candid mind will admit has been materially strengthened and promoted by the practical workings and general influence of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society. If it be of no further utility than that of exciting a spirit of emulation and inquiry, as to the most judicious rotation of crops, the cheapest, most available, and yet most effectual methods of fertilization, in order to prevent the most ample soil from passing into an irreclaimable waste, or of restoring the same from a state of comparative sterility to one of fruitful fecundity, we shall feel that our labors have not been unrequited. And now relying upon the generosity of our fellow-citizens to assist in replenishing our somewhat depleted treasury, together with the renewed energy and untiring exertion of those friends of improved agriculture and modern reform, who have ever stood by the society, even under far less favorable circumstances than the present, we would once more unfurl our canvass to the breeze, trusting at the end of another year to be able to present you with a more favorable and a more satisfactory account of our voyage.

By order and in behalf of the Society.
R. McDIVITT,
Acting Secretary.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Jan. 10, 1860.

INTERESTING TO WIDOWS.—The Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* gives the following decision of the Supreme Court in this State, in regard to a widow's claim under the exemption law:

"The right of a widow to retain real or personal property of her deceased husband's estate to the value of three hundred dollars, is waived entirely when she neglects to demand an appraisement. If an appraisement be made, and she neglects to retain less than the value of three hundred dollars, she waives her claim to all which she neglects to retain. She has no right to a second appraisement."

A Voice From the South!

Judge Douglas and the Administration—Lecompton—Congressional Intervention—Popular Sovereignty and the Charleston Convention.

[From the Baltimore (Maryland) Dispatch.]

If ever there was a public man whose motives and principles have been wickedly misrepresented and maligned, by a few active enemies in place and power, Judge Douglas, is that man—in spite of all his glorious antecedents—his unspotteed loyalty to Democracy and the cause of Southern rights, from the days of Jackson down, we are expected to be duped by the partizans of the Administration, into the belief that Judge Douglas has become a traitor to the National Democracy and the cause of the South, notwithstanding the stubborn fact that he is now as he has ever been, the most implacable enemy of Black Republicans, and is by them the most hated and feared, because the most formidable champion of Democracy—these cunning enemies of the Union and the Constitution, know full well that if Douglas is sustained by his own party, there is an *end* of their mad career *now and forever*.

The daily announcement of the results of the election of Delegates for Charleston in the free States shows conclusively that all the machinations and misrepresentations of his enemies, have not shaken the confidence of the Democratic masses of that section, in the integrity and loyalty of Judge Douglas. In the South also, the light of reason, truth and justice, is beginning to reveal the strong and inestimable claims which Judge Douglas has upon the confidence and gratitude of *all conservative* national men. That there has been, and is yet much prejudice in the South against Judge Douglas we admit, but it is mostly found in political fire-eaters, and is not shared in by the mass of the Southern Democracy. The cause of Southern prejudice against Douglas has been chiefly, because the Southern party press failed to give him the benefit of a hearing, and published incessantly the most inflamed and vituperative attacks on him, derived for the most *part* from the Administration press in Washington.—But the mists are rolling away, and we already behold Southern press after press, falling into the Douglas line after a fair investigation of his claims. In no State has there been more misrepresentation of Judge Douglas' true position, and less light on the subject from the public press, than in Maryland. Yet even here, we see *some* of the ablest and best Democrats, *day by day* acknowledging the injustice of past prejudices and rallying to the *only* man, *as they believe*, who can lead them to victory. Indeed, we now believe that Douglas will receive the votes of several Southern States at Charleston.

We of the South, owe far more gratitude to those gallant men of the North, who have fought in defence of our dearest rights and interests, against a powerful faction in their own section, than we owe to Southern *Hotspurs*, who would, if they were allowed to do so, *ruin* their own cause by denouncing and abusing as "*unsound and rotten*" the great body of our Northern friends and allies.

Hence we think it our duty as Southern men to repair this injustice and testify our reunion with these truly national men of the North, that we should "strengthen their arms and sharpen their weapons," by nominating as one common leader against the common enemy, that distinguished chieftain, who is the favorite of our Northern allies, while he himself is ready to support the nominee at Charleston, *whoever he may be*.

We regret to see how fiercely the Administration and all its official dependents have waged relentless warfare against Judge Douglas, and it now becomes the people to resume "popular sovereignty" *into their* own hands, and ignore the *dictation* and *malevolence* of men in office, who are bound by past honors and present emoluments to support *even Judge Douglas*, when declared the choice of the people. We are told that the President is not a candidate for re-election. If so, he has no right to use his influence to proscribe this or that candidate, or to nominate his successor. It is, to say the least of it, *in bad taste* and should be rebuked by a people capable of self-government.

Believing as we do, that Judge Douglas can satisfy every fair-minded Southern man, that he has taken the *only ground*, on Lecompton, Congressional Intervention, and Popular Sovereignty, on which a Northern Democrat can successfully stand, and that his doctrines will practically and forever kill the Republican party, by not only withdrawing the slavery agitation from the halls of Congress, but from dangerous discussion and agitation in all the free States, thus localizing the issue of free soil, or slavery, to the limits of each territory, subject to the Constitution as it may be expounded by the Courts, we have no fears that any Southern State will fail to ratify the nomination of Judge Douglas at Charleston, in spite of rampant disorganizers or fillibustering fire-eaters. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

BURNING OF A FEMALE COLLEGE.—A Female College, at Oxford, Ohio, was burned a few nights since. The building contained 175 young ladies. The escape of Miss Sallie E. Moore from the college is unparalleled for daring. She roomed in the fifth story, and returned the second time to her room for some books. On opening her door she discovered that the hall was dense with smoke, and the stairway was in flames, and all means of exit in that direction was hopeless. Closing her door, she deliberately tore the bed clothing into strips, knotted them firmly together, and tying them to her bed-post, she hopefully stepped from her window, and made a successful descent to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet. The presence of mind shown by the entire body of young ladies was remarked by every one. This was, no doubt, promoted by some remarks Miss Peabody had made the day before, commenting on the Pemberton mill accident, and desiring if any sudden casualty should visit them, if the college should take fire, or any other accident occur, they might act in a thoughtful and collected manner.

Statistics of Methodism.

The editor of the *Advocate and Journal*, says:

We have had occasion lately to prepare for the *Methodist Quarterly Review* an estimate of the actual statistical condition of Methodism throughout the world. By permission of the editor we are allowed to condense these statistics for our columns, in response to calls made for such facts. The following are the latest and most accurate estimates of its communicants:

Methodist Episcopal Church	956,555
Methodist Episcopal Church South	700,000
Canada Wesleyan Conference	43,672
Eastern British American Conference	16,935
Methodist Episcopal Church, Canada	13,352
American Wesleyan Methodists	21,000
Methodist Protestant Church	70,018
African Methodist Episcopal Church	20,000
African M. E. Zion Church	6,203
Albright Methodists	21,076
Total lay members in America,	1,868,811
Add traveling preachers, (except Albrights,)	11,458
Total American communicants,	1,880,264

The Methodism of Europe—excepting the British and American colonies and the American and European missions, included above—exhibits similar though not equal vigor.—The latest accessible returns show:

Wesleyan Methodists	435,908
Primitive Methodists	123,863
New Connexion Methodists	27,000
United Free Church Methodists	43,000
Wesleyan Methodists who remain independent,	12,000
Bible Christian Methodists	19,068
Church Methodists in Ireland, called Primitive Methodists,	9,158
Total British lay members	669,397
Add traveling preachers	3,255
Total communicants	672,622

Besides these divisions, there are minor ones, whose statistics cannot be exactly ascertained; an authority gives them an aggregate of 10,000 members and 200 preachers. Summarily, them Methodism, throughout the world, comprises 2,548,190 lay members, and 14,883 traveling preachers—an aggregate of 2,563,091 communicants. If we add three non-communicant members of its congregations for each communicant—a safe estimate for Methodist congregations generally—we have a population of more than ten and a quarter millions attending its ministrations. It extends densely over North America and England, it has "Conferences" in France, Germany, Africa and Australia; its missions are in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, and South America; they dot the coasts of Africa, India, China, and the isles of the Southern Ocean. Its great missionary organizations include more than three thousand laborers; its educational institutions comprise more than 130 colleges, theological schools and boarding academies; and in England more than 500 day schools. It has more than two millions Sunday scholars, and 350,000 teachers. Its 35,000 local preachers make with its "itinerants," a ministerial force of nearly 50,000 men.

Gambling in Washington.

"Occasional," in writing about the gaming-houses at the national capital, says:

A gentleman well acquainted with the secrets of these resorts, tells me that he has known as much as ten thousand dollars to be risked on a single game, and others have seen two or three thousand dollars hazarded on a single card, and in a single game. The *nonchalance* of the players is startling. They win or lose thousands without a sigh or a smile.

* * * * * * *

"Faro," in which the better encounter the bank, is the prevailing game in these saloons, and, although tables are set out at which what is called "brag," "poker," and other games are played, the principal fascination is the platform covered with green leather, behind which sits the imperturbable dealer, with his pale face, black eye and monotonous "call," while on three sides are gathered, sitting and standing, rank after rank, anxious and excited spectators, who, breathless with anxiety, watch the little cards as they are dealt from the tin box, and pick up their gains or swallow their losses with a silence only interrupted now and then by an angry exclamation or a quiet chuckle of exultation.

Night is turned into morning, and the latter frequently surprises the contestants in the struggle. Occasionally a streak of luck befalls an outsider, which, like a prize in a lottery, becomes a sort of advertisement for the gambler. I do not pretend to say that there is fraud in these games, because it frequently happens that there is as much skill among the volunteers as there is in the principals of the establishments; but those who have taken pains to investigate the facts do not hesitate to say that, unless on extraordinary occasions, the bank is sure to beat those who attempt to take up arms against it. So cautious have the keepers of these places become, that they are very careful as to whom they admit into their saloons, and it is to this caution that the public is indebted for the preservation of so many of those secrets which, if disclosed, would undoubtedly result in great excitement.

CATFISH IN HORICON LAKE.—Two thousand bushels of catfish were taken from Horicon Lake, Wisconsin, recently, in a singe day.—The Milwaukee *News* thus relates the mode of their capture:

"Horicon Lake froze over very rapidly during the present winter, and this species of fish being, in a manner, amphibious, must have open water in order to exist. The closing of the ice drove them to the foot of the lake, where men are engaged in cutting ice for summer use. Thus collected together so thick that the eye cannot penetrate the water to the depth of six inches, a basket is crowded down into the midst and immediately withdrawn, completely filled. They are purchased by farmers at twenty-five cents a load, who feed them to their hogs."

The Brave Soldier.

The *Constitutional* gives the following anecdote of the late war in Italy:

During the battle of Magenta the combat was exceedingly severe round the railway station, and as the French regiments advanced, men were busily employed in removing the wounded, fearing that if their comrades should by chance be obliged to fall back, the men lying on the ground would be trampled under foot. An officer perceived a soldier on his knees near his musket busily employed in binding up his head with a handkerchief having received a thrust from a bayonet, which had passed through his cheek and entered his left eye. The officer asked him what he was doing, and seeing that he was badly wounded, told him to go to the ambulence.

"To the ambulence," said the soldier, "and why?"

"Because you have lost your eye," said the officer.

"Yes," said the soldier, "but the other is still good," at the same time pointing his musket to show that he could still take aim.

In a quarter of an hour after, the railway station was in the hands of the French. A ball fired by the Austrians struck in the arm of a French soldier who was climbing up to one of the windows, and he fell. The same officer ran and raised him up.

"Ah, is that you captain?" said the same soldier; "thank you, but the rascals have broken my arm."

"Yes," said the officer "have you not had enough of it now?"

The soldier did not for a moment reply, but after taking up his musket, he said with a smile:

"It is only the left, captain—the other is still good," and he again hurried to the combat.

The captain went on also, and in a few moments, again saw him fall down from a shot in the breast.

"Poor fellow," said the officer, leaning over him. The soldier heard his voice, and with dying accents, said:

"Captain, you must not be angry with me, for if I had left the field, two other men would have been hit, whereas, in my case, it makes no matter, as my time was evidently come." And the poor fellow, falling back, expired. It was the officer who told the story, and in his turn was killed at the battle of Solferino. Such is the fortune of war.

☞ A newspaper published at Colima, Mexico, on the 24th of October, tells the following frightful story: "When Gen. Pueblita entered the town of Ayo, in September last, he exacted a forced loan from the people, and a share of it fell upon the curate of the place. The curate acted as though he would pay, but as he did not make his appearance at the point designated for payment, Gen. Pueblita ordered him to be arrested. A party of men went to his dwelling and knocked at the door; there was no answer and they broke in.—They found no one in the house, and were about to leave it when they heard a frightful voice proceeding from the ground, saying "I am hungry." The officer in command went back to General Pueblita and told him about the voice. The General appointed a commission to examine the house. This commission went to the curate's dwelling, and, after a careful examination, they found a movable stone in the floor, and under this was a stairway leading down to a vault, which was entirely dark, and had no connection with the air, save by the staircase, and a small hole that served as a ventilator. In this vault were some books, a few articles of furniture, and a woman who had been shut up there for eighteen years. She was taken to General Pueblita's quarters. When brought into the light where she saw a number of persons, she fainted. After she had returned to her senses, a thousand questions were asked of her, to which she replied only that she had been buried in that vault for eighteen years without going out for a moment; that she had been married, and had children by her husband, but she knew nothing of their fate; that while imprisoned in the vault, she had had children by the curate, but she knew nothing of what had become of these children; and after saying this much, became obstinately silent. While this was passing, a sergeant of the Pueblita Brigade, then present, discovered that this woman was his mother, and she recognized him as her son and embraced him. The son then ran for his father, who came and recognized his wife.—The husband, fifteen years ago, was imprisoned three years under charge of having murdered his wife, this woman."

☞ An extraordinary case of a girl concealing her sex for many years, has been brought to light at Poictiers, France. Augustine alias Augustus Boudoin, a young person of seventeen, was known in the town and neighborhood as an active lad, and had been in place at respectable houses as "odd boy." This individual was lately tried for robbery, and while in prison the authorities conceived some suspicions, and ascertained her to be a female. On being asked what reason she had for wearing men's clothes, she said she had observed that men got their living easier than women; but she refused to give any information as to her birth and parentage. She was removed to the female wards, but her repugnance to appear in female attire among her fellow prisoners was so great that she committed suicide by hanging herself to an iron bar with a pocket handkerchief.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* gives the following as the reason why the Republican Convention is to be holden at Chicago. A delegate of the Committee said to him:

"We Republicans dread but one name, and that is the mighty name of Douglas.—It has roused thousands of stalwart warriors in the olden time, and it will do it again if the Democratic party nominate him at Charleston (and we Republicans are not going to give our opponents credit for being such infernal fools as not to nominate him.) We will try to kill the Douglas on 'his own hills,' by having all the *eclat* and excitement of a Republican Convention in the principal city of Illinois."

What Have They Made by It?

What has the President and his followers made by reading out of the Democratic party that portion of the Democracy who refused to accept the Lecompton constitution? This is a right pertinent question at the present moment. How much stronger is the party because of it? How many more friends has Mr. Buchanan for it? How much less sectionalism is there in the country? How much improved are the prospects of the Democracy to carry the President in 1860?—Some benefits ought to be shown as the result of this measure, for Gen. Jackson never made half the effort to uproot the United States Bank than did Mr. Buchanan to push through Congress the Lecompton Constitution. In the first place this measure and its bastard progeny, the English bill, although bought through Congress, accomplished nothing. It was indignantly rejected by the people who were effected by it. It settled nothing. It has kept the Kansas troubles before the country for the whole term of Mr. Buchanan's administration. It is there yet, and unless they decently submit to the will of the people it will be still continued as a bone of contention. What then, we repeat, has the Democratic party made by its wonderful Lecompton policy? It will be remembered that we did not ask the President and his advisers to think with us, *we only demanded they should not force us to think with them*. We asked a little freedom—we claimed to have an honest opinion that the measure was wrong and in conflict with previous pledges made to the people. We did not deny the right of Mr. Buchanan to go on his own way rejoicing, we only complained that he forged manacles to make us do as he was doing. His determination was to force us along a certain pathway, and in case we failed to walk in it, to visit us with the punishment of throwing us out of the Democratic party. He and his followers boast that they have done so too, but even admitting for the sake of the argument that they have, which we utterly deny, what have they made by it? Who are the men who have stepped up to fill our places in the broken ranks?—*Chester County Democrat.*

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.—The Hon. Augustus R. Wright, late member of Congress from Georgia, has written a letter in which he eulogizes Senator Douglas and declares that if a Northern man is nominated for President at Charleston, he must be the man. Mr. Wright concludes his eloqfient letter as follows:

"Are his popular sovereignty principles insufferable to people who govern themselves? Suppose the people of a Territory did mould their institutions to suit themselves, if it was honestly and fairly done, would freedom shriek and her banner fall to rise no more? Douglas is the same man now that he was when three thousand Northern clergymen presented him to the Senate as a traitor to his country and a nuisance to the council chamber. He has changed no principle since; surrounded by the maddened Abolition rabble of Chicago, armed with Bowie-knives and pistols, he mounts the platform to defend the rights of the South, or shed his blood upon the soil of his native State. Fit type of our country's progress, and of the true hearted Democracy of the Union, if he is nominated at Charleston, let our banner-cry be 'Onward to the rescue.'

"Respectfully and truly,
"AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT."

OIL IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent of the Sunbury *American*, writing from Warren county, says: The recent discovery of oil springs in the western part of Pennsylvania is more important than many are aware of. In conversation with an intelligent gentleman from Warren, Pa., he informed me that one of the wells recently dug in that vicinity, the production of oil was about thirty casks, of forty gallons each daily. This well is about seventy feet deep, and is bored through about thirty feet of a kind of soapstone, after which it penetrates into sandstone formation, from the crevices of which the oil is forced upwards to the surface. A small engine is used to pump up the liquid, about 25 per cent. of which is oil. It is received in large vessels, from the top of which the oil flows, while the water is run off at a point below the oil. In this simple manner the oil is separated from the water, and is worth there forty cents the gallon.—At present the crude oil is taken to Buffalo, and by a little refining is there sold at ninety cents per gallon. There are now about thirty wells being dug and in operation in the western part of Warren county.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing from the Federal Capital, speaks of the Prime Minister of our Democracy in this fashion:

"It is a significant fact that the manager of Pennsylvania politics is William B. Reed, late Minister to China, who never gave a Democratic vote in his life until he cast one for Mr. Buchanan in 1856. He was the most violent assailant of General Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Lewis Cass and all the old apostles of the Democratic party. This man is now here assailing Judge Douglas, with voice and pen. He is a fit companion of Grund, Bennett and others, and is deep in the confidence of the President. The Democratic masses of Pennsylvania are notoriously in favor of Judge Douglas for President, and yet Mr. Buchanan, through his officials, is straining every nerve to secure the delegation for himself. For this purpose Breckinridge's name continues to be used."

WHAT GEN. CASS THINKS.—This veteran Democrat, at present a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, a few days since, in conversation with a prominent Ohio Democrat said: "This war upon Judge Douglas and his friends I have always discountenanced.—It is wrong—all wrong, sir; and if persisted in must ruin the Democratic party. Judge Douglas is a Democrat—as good a Democrat as lives to-day; and if the politicians succeed in defeating him at Charleston, as a party we are lost, and God only knows what catastrophy may follow!"

THE NIGGERS AND CONGRESS.—The "niggers" who do the "menial" work at the Capitol are a shrewd set of fellows. Tuesday one of them was standing by one of the doors of the House, looking in at the members.—The door-keeper said, "Jim, they're talking about niggers in there." "Well," was the response, "dat's der business. Lor bless you, if it wasn't for de niggers, dere wouldn't be no Congress."

☞ The Governors of the States of the Union, including the Governor elect of Kansas, are seventeen Democrats, sixteen Republicans, and one, in Maryland, American. The Democratic Governors are in fourteen slaveholding States, and three free States. The Republicans are, of course, all in the free States.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 15, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

From Washington.

Mr. Pennington had much trouble with his friends in making the Committees. He said that had he known what he was to encounter, he would not have accepted the office.

Sherman has been appointed Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means. Grow of Pennsylvania, Chairman of Committee on Territories. Hickman, Chairman of Committee on the Judiciary. Corwin, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The postal appropriation bill passed by the Senate, hangs in the House. A section abolishing the franking privilege, is objected to by the Opposition. They contend that the question should come up in a bill by itself.

A personal difficulty happened after the adjournment of the House on Friday. As Mr. Hickman was returning home through the Capitol grounds he was overtaken by Mr. Edmondson, of Virginia, who, upon reaching him, called out, and drew back his hand to strike. Mr. Clingman, who was accidentally passing, hastened up and seized his arm, when Mr. Edmondson struck at Hickman with his left hand, knocking off his hat, but doing him no injury. The whole affair was instantaneous, and seemed to surprise Mr. Hickman. Mr. Breckinridge, who came up took him away, and the scene ended. The alledged provocation for this attack was an insulting reflection upon Virginia, contained in a recent speech of Mr. Hickman, in which he charged that seventeen men and a cow had frightened the State.

A letter writer under date of Feb. 12th, says:—

"Quite a number of Southern politicians are declaring in favor of Judge Douglas for the Charleston nomination; but the President and the extreme secessionists, who claim to control the South, deny that he has the slightest chance.

"On the Republican side there seems to be a pretty rapid concentration upon Bates, of Missouri, although General Cameron's friends are exceedingly active and confident in his behalf. Hon. John M. Read, also of Pennsylvania, is spoken of as the very man for the Opposition nomination, should there be a difference between those more prominent in the canvass."

Sensible and Strong.

The Vermont *Patriot*, which is a true and valuable supporter of Senator Douglas, alludes, in a recent article, to the Charleston convention—in the course of which it says: "One thing may be regarded as certain—the Democracy are not *going back* after a candidate. They have tried that! Besides, there is, and no power on earth can make, but one issue in the next Presidential campaign—popular sovereignty. It is perfectly plain that no man in favor of a slave code, or who denies the exclusive right and authority of the people of the territories to have or exclude slavery, as they may determine for themselves, can ever obtain twenty electoral votes at the north. * * What then? It is too plain to admit of a question that the Democracy can succeed in 1860, only by an endorsement of the Cincinnati platform, and the nomination of a man who will carry out its doctrines in good faith—not a man who will take a nomination and pretend to support the platform upon which he is nominated, and then kick it over the day after he is elected. The Democracy, in their candidate for 1860, must have a representative man—one who represents the active, living principles and issues of the day, or take a man having to carry, in addition to the ordinary troubles of the party, the bitternesses and animosities of the past. We have no energies to waste on old prejudices, old intrigues, or old cliques. We shall have all we can do to succeed without carrying such weight."

The Prospects of Douglas.

Horace Greeley, writing from Davenport, Iowa, makes the following prediction:

"I have been looking through and taking notes in each of the States North-west of the Ohio, Minnesota excepted, during the fortnight; and, though I seldom place predictions on record, I now make one which I would not have credited when I left New York. I predict that Stephen A. Douglas will be nominated for President at Charleston, next April, and that most of the Slave States will give him their Electoral Votes.—Let these foreshadings be quoted and compared with the events."

For the benefit of Horace Greeley, and all others, we beg leave to add: If the prediction of the *Tribune* philosopher should prove correct—which none but the wilfully blind any longer doubts—the State of Pennsylvania may safely be put down in the Democratic column for 20,000 majority! This is no idle, unmeaning boast; it is a simple, unvarnished truth, which Greeley or any one else can learn by a few weeks association with the masses of the voters of *this* State.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

A Southern View!---A Prediction.

The editor of the Baltimore *Dispatch*, one of the shrewdest politicians in the South, ventures upon the following prediction. Hear him:—"Regarding it now as a settled fact—or as nearly certain as any future event can be—that Stephen A. Douglas will be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and that his election may be regarded as *un fait accompli* (a thing accomplished) as soon as his nomination shall be announced, it will not be inappropriate to consider the effects that the event will have upon the country.

"We are not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but we think we are gifted with prescience sufficiently to say with confidence, that before the contest shall be over, there will not be one cloud of doubt, in the Southern mind, regarding the perfect and reliable nationality of the principles of the candidate.—There will be entire conviction that Southern right, under the compact of the Constitution, will be faithfully guarded, if he shall be chosen to preside in the government. And in the North, as deep and strong an assurance will exist, that there will be no surrender, or tampering with, the principles of the party, upon any false hypothesis, that any portion of the country desires the measures of the Administration to be conducted with reference to any thing, but the broad, moral and political justice, which underlie *true democracy*. Cordial and sympathetic relations will be established between the two sections of the country. The black cloud of Republicanism will sink below the horizon, leaving the political landscape of the country radient with renewed hopes, and smiling in the promise of a glorious future. The country will be restored to its youthful vigor, enterprise and prosperity. It will be as bright and serene as the morning after a night disturbed by the revelry of witches and devils; and the arch demons—*the Helperites—the Brownites and Sewardites* who have exulted in the anticipated downfall of the constitution, and the desolations of fraternal war, will betake themselves to the temple of Pandimonium, or retire to the congenial shades of Tartarus.

"These conclusions are not merely visionary and speculative. They are the natural results of the just and philosophical application of the principles of our government to the country. When our House stands upon the rock chosen by our fathers—*the rock of the people's sovereignty and State rights*—and is built plumb up, with solid blocks of good principles, it can never fall. It is only by displacing the blocks or putting them in awkwardly, and leaning the wall to one side or the other—no matter whether it be the Northern side or the Southern side, that makes the danger of falling. Douglas is so precise—(all admit it, though some are so unreasonable as to accuse him of a selfish motive in doing his work well) that his blocks are always fair and square and put in just in the right place. He never sets in the wrong block.—Some say, (his enemies) he is too cunning.—We say he is too good and faithful a workman. But whether a faithful or cunning workman, or both, if he will give us a good safe house, no wise man should scorn to live in it.

"Believing what we have said, and without assuming any spirit of prophecy, we venture a prediction, founded on common sense; and hope it will be remembered. It is this: Before one year shall elapse, after the nomination of Douglas, the business of the country, will be restored to its healthy tone, and raise a cheerful head. Prosperity will again overspread the land. The cities will be alive with busy trade; real estate will advance in a ratio that no one can calculate. The farming and planting interests will meet with encouraging reward; and every national interest, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, will flourish together. Such will be the effects of the nomination and election of Stephen A. Douglas. So he will turn the winter of our discontent into glorious summer. "*We are not mad but speak the words of truth and soberness*"—mark what we say."

HORRIBLE MURDER—*A Master Killed and Burned by his Slaves.*—On Monday last Dr. Wm. Croxton, a highly intelligent citizen of Essex county, Va., had occasion to correct a servant woman for some offence, but did so in a mild and gentle manner. This fact enraged a negro man, who vowed to have revenge, but at the time gave his master no intimation of his intention. On Wednesday last, whilst one of the servants was engaged in grinding a cutting knife, Dr. Croxton walked to where he was, and whilst looking on, without suspecting danger, another servant stepped behind him, gave him a violent blow upon the back of the head, which felled him to the ground, and then dispatched him.—The two then dragged him behind the barn, and kindling a fire placed his body on it and burned it. They next cut the skirts of the saddle upon his riding horse and then turned the horse loose, expecting to create the impression that he had been attacked on the road and murdered. When the doctor was missing, his friends instituted a search for him, and in the pile of ashes near the barn discovered two or three of his fingers and a portion of one of his feet. The murder has caused great excitement in the neighborhood in which it was committed.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ The old soldiers of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are making arrangements to send large delegations to the State Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 22d of this month. From the present indications the convention will be the most numerously attended of any yet held. Two papers have been established—one in Cincinnati and the other in Philadelphia—devoted to the cause. These organs claim that the old soldiers hold the balance of power politically, and appeal to them to exercise it in such a way as to elect a President pledged to their interests.

The Pa. R. R. and Canal.

We clip the following information from the annual report of the Company:

The following condensed statement exhibits the results of the operations of your Road for the year 1859.

Earnings of the Company from the business of the Road:

From Passengers,	$1,420,912 43	
" U. S. Mails,	74,483 00	
" Expresses,	76,120 00	
" Freights,	3,656,111 15	
" Miscel's sources,	135,728 63	
		$5,362,355 21
Expenses of operating the Road were:—		
Cost of Conducting Transportation,	$1,333,041 00	
Cost of Motive Power,	864,076 92	
" Maintenance of Road,	671,100 19	
" " Cars,	190,278 34	
" General Expenses,	72,241 70	
		$3,130,738 15
Nett earnings of the Road,		$2,231,617 06

The earnings of the road as compared with those of the preceding year, give an increase of $177,024 53.

The earnings of the Canals owned by the Company, for the year 1859, were:

From the Eastern Division,	$152,871 23	
" Juniata Divisions,	26,824 49	
" Western Divisions.	15,514 04	
" Miscellaneous receipts,	2,339 62	
		$197,549 38
The expenses of maintaining the Canals for the same period, were as follows:		
For repairs, renewals and enlargement,	$140,105 07	
For superintendence, collectors, lock tenders, weighmasters, stationery, etc.,	35,347 31	
		$175,455 38
Leaving nett earnings of the Canals,		$22,097 00

The increase in the Canal revenues over 1859 was $189442 30, and the increased expenditures were $51,394 06, embracing the sum of $24,294 79 expended in the re-erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna river, at Clark's Ferry, which had been blown down by a severe storm, and also an expenditure of about $8,000 incurred for steam towage, rendered necessary in consequence of the destruction of the bridge. The remaining portion of the increase of expenses was incurred in deepening and enlarging the capacity of the Eastern Division of the Canal.

The amount of coal transported on the Canals of the Company, during the year 1859, was 515,366 tons, being an increase over the preceding year of 104,634 tons, and the amount of lumber transported was increased from 95,770,453 feet in 1858, to 120,074,675 feet in 1859, giving an average increase of tonnage of about twenty-five per cent. The gross revenue of the Canals was not, however, increased in the same ratio as the tonnage, owing to a reduction of the tolls rendered necessary in order to retain this traffic in its customary channel.

The enlargement of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Canals, which it is understood will be affected before the opening of navigation in the ensuing spring, will so reduce the cost of transportation on the whole line as to allow a restoration of the tolls to their former limit. It has been the policy of this Company (contrary to public expectation) to cultivate the trade upon their Canals, and develop the resources of the region of country contiguous to them, in order, if possible, to render them productive property.

These Canals were received from the Commonwealth in a very dilapidated condition; the prism of the canal being so reduced as to scarcely afford more than a depth of three feet of water throughout. The condition of these works rendered it impracticable for those engaged in transportation on them to contend successfully with the railways for the traffic of the country traversed, and the consequence was, at the time the Company received possession of them, their trade was gradually declining.

Upon the Eastern Division the depth of water has been increased to a minimum of five feet, and the other divisions of the works, where any trade of importance was to be accommodated, have been restored to their original capacity. No portion of these Canals, except the Eastern Division, (of 46 miles in length) is self-sustaining; but it is hoped that the Juniata Division, as far west as Huntingdon, may ultimately be made to produce some net revenue.

The management of the entire line of canals has been placed under Thomas T. Wierman, Esq., civil engineer, who has conducted the affairs in this branch of the Company's service with commendable judgment and economy.

From Pike's Peak.

Great Excitement at Denver City—Resistance of the Citizens to the "Jumping" of Claims—Hostile Measures of the "Jumpers"—The City Threatened with Destruction—Serious Results Apprehended—Riot at Aurora.

Leavenworth, Kansas, February 10.—The Pike's Peak express arrived this afternoon with dates to the 3d inst., and $3,000 in gold dust.

The outward-bound express was delayed fifty-two hours by heavy snows, which fell to the depth of fifteen inches between the Big and Little Blue rivers.

Great excitement prevailed at Denver City, on account of a party attempting to claim possession of several claims within the city limits, by the system of "jumping." The "Jumpers" commenced the erection of a building, and when warned to desist by the town committee, the Jumping company declared it to be their determination to hold the claims at all hazards, and their rifles were levelled upon the committee. The latter, after holding a council, withdrew, but during the night a party proceeded to the claims and destroyed the improvements without molestation.

On the day following the Jumpers retaliated, by firing upon Mr. R. B. Bradford, the agent of the express company, who however, escaped unhurt. An attempt was also made to shoot R. E. Whitesett, the secretary of the town committee.

Owing to threats having been made to fire the city, the streets were patrolled by armed bodies of citizens during the ensuing night, but no outbreak occurred.

It was the prevailing belief that the claim controversy would lead to serious results.

The citizens of Aurora having taken measures to suppress the petty robberies, which had become alarmingly prevalent, several collisions occurred between the citizens and the implicated parties.

Ex-Sheriff Middaugh was fired upon while entering the street from the house of one of the desperadoes.

A company of the military assembled who preserved quiet during the night. And on the next day four of the most offensive of the rioters were ordered to leave within five hours under the penalty of being hung, which request they complied with.

John C. Calhoun's Dream.

A correspondent of the Mississippi *Whig* has cut from an anonymous pamphlet an account of a dream of Mr. Calhoun, about the time of the stormy sectional agitation which preceded the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850:

Mr. Calhoun, it seems, was drawing up a plan for the dissolution of the Union, when, late at night, being very much exhausted, he fell asleep and had the following dream, as related by himself.

"At a late hour last night, as I was sitting in my room writing, I was surprised at the unceremonious entrance of a visitor, who came in and took a seat opposite me.

"I was more annoyed, as I had given strict orders to the servants that I should on no account be disturbed.

"The manner in which he entered—perfectly self-possessed—taking a seat opposite me—without a word, no salutation—no apology—as though my room and all within it belonged to him, excited in me as much surprise as indignation. As I raised my head to look at him over the top of my shaded lamp, I discovered that he was wrapped in a thin cloak, which completely hid his features from my view; and, as I raised my head he spoke:

"'What are you writing, Senator from South Carolina?" I did not think of his impertinence at first, but answered him involuntarily—'I am drawing up a plan for the dissolution of the American Union!' To this the intruder replied in the coldest manner possible:

"'Senator from South Carolina, will you allow me to look at your right hand?'"

"He arose, and as he did so the cloak fell, and I beheld—GREAT GOD! GENTLEMEN! I BEHELD THE FORM OF GEORGE WASHINGTON!

"As though I had no power to resist, I extended my right hand. I felt a strange chill pervade me at his touch—he grasped it and held it to the light, thus affording me full time to examine every feature of his face, and particularly of his person. It was the face of Washington, and he was dressed in the uniform of the Revolution. After holding my hand for a moment, looking steadily at me, he said, in a quiet way:

"'And with this right hand, Senator from South Carolina, you would sign your name to a paper declaring the Union dissolved?'

"'Yes,' said I, 'if a certain contingency arises I will.' Just at this moment a black blotch appeared on the back of my hand; I seem to see it even now! 'What is that?' cried I in alarm, 'why is that black spot on my hand!'

"'That,' said he, dropping my hand, 'is the mark by which Benedict Arnold is known in the next world!'

"He said no more, but drew from beneath his cloak an object which he placed upon the table, on the very paper which I had been writing. The object, gentlemen, was a skeleton!

"'There,' said he, with emphasis, 'there are the bones of Isaac Hayne, who was hung by the British in Charleston. *He gave his life to establish the Union.* And when you sign your name to a declaration of dissolution, you may as well have the bones of Isaac Hayne before you. He was a South Carolinian, and so are you; *but no blotch was on his hand.*'

"With these words he left the room. I started from the contact with the dead man's bones and awoke! Overworn by labor I had fallen asleep and been dreaming."

Many other instances might be recited to show that some of the most important events to man that have occurred since order was brought forth from chaos, and the Almighty rolled the planets from his palm and set the spheres in motion, have been more or less connected with dreams. May not this dream of Calhoun's have a happy influence on the perpetuity of our glorious and happy Union.

Capture of an American Slaver with a Cargo of Negroes.

[From the Boston Journal, February 7.]

Captain Matthews, of the ship Alarm, arrived at this port to-day, from Calcutta, reports having left at St. Helena, December 27, the American barque Orina, of New York, Captain Morgan, which vessel had been captured by the British steamer Pluto, while engaged in the slave trade. When the vessel was brought into port she had on board eight hundred and seventy-one negroes, of which number sixty-eight were women, one hundred and twenty-seven girls, two hundred and seventy-three men, three hundred and ninety-six boys, and seven, sex unknown.—Before the vessel arrived, one hundred and fifty had died, which would make the total number taken on board when she left the coast of Africa, ten hundred and twenty-three. Among those who died were sixty boys, forty men, eight women, twenty-four girls, and twenty others, sex unknown.

The slaver, after her arrival at St. Helena, was delivered up to the United States steamer Mystic. The Mystic reached that port on the 21st of December, from St. Paul de Loando, officers and crew all well. The slaver would probably be sent home for adjudication.

The captain and first and second officers of the Orion were in prison at St. Helena when the Alarm sailed. They had been delivered into the custody of the United States steamer Mystic, and would be brought to this country for trial. The captain of the slaver appeared disposed to make a clean breast of the whole affair.

The slaves remained on board the Orion when the Alarm left St. Helena.

The Orion is 449 tons, and was built at Newcastle, Maine, in 1846.

THRILLING ADVENTURE—*A Party Carried Off Upon the Ice.*—On Monday last, a party of gentlemen visited the bay for the purpose of seeing the Indians, and others to fish for trout. About two o'clock, some of the party observed a singular motion of the ice. It appeared that there was a strong current in the water, but an examination disclosed the fact that the ice upon which they were standing had parted between them and the shore, and that they were rapidly floating into Lake Huron. They at once put their horses in motion to find some point where they could get to the main land, but could find no such place. In the meantime they were going very rapidly, the wind blowing a gale from the shore.

Their situation was very dangerous, both as regards the danger of the breaking up of the ice upon which they were, and the severe cold; great excitement existed at Bay City amongst the inhabitants generally, and many plans for their relief were talked of and canvassed. They floated some fourteen miles, when one end of the ice fortunately grounded on Squaw Point. They made a rush for the shore, after first getting off their horses and sleighs. The ice was much broken, and they had to travel some distance over separate cakes to reach the shore.—*East Saginaw Courier, Feb. 3.*

Terrible Storm of Wind.

The storm on Thursday night last, of which we had but a small share, was very destructive in some of the eastern cities and through the country. The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday morning, says:

"The twenty-four hours just numbered have witnessed one of the most furious and obstinate gales of wind that have been known in Pennsylvania for many years. On Thursday afternoon the weather which had been warm and genial became gradually keen and cold. The gutters froze, and on the highways wherever water was accumulated, was formed a coating of hard and deceptive ice.—With evening came a most glorious scene—the stars shining with a clear and crystaline delight; the dark and heavy clouds, few and far between, tumbled along the azure avenue of heaven, and the beautiful moon, just sinking from its fullness, never smiled more lovingly upon a sleeping world. As the night grew on the wind grew more and more dreary, and the sky clearer and colder. At last, about midnight, its velocity and force reached the maximum. The scene was one of terrible sublimity. The deep howl of the breeze, the echoing chords of rattling signs, croaking chimneys, and houses swaying to and fro, the vast clouds of dust that swept up from the unfrozen crevices of uncleaned streets, and, over all and beyond all, the clearness and beauty of the heavens formed, by its singular contrast, its union of the lovely and the terrible, a scene of true and natural magnificence.

He was a brave and bold man who could have paced the streets of this city of Philadelphia during the prevalence of that terrible storm without shrinking before the "elemental war." He was a cold and heartless man who could have looked forth upon that scene and not felt how weak he was in the hands of Him in whose hands the winds were held, and who could not have wept for the travelers out upon the sea, rocking at the mercy of the contending waves and winds.

To come from fancy to fact, from shadow to substance, the effects of this storm are incalculable. The telegraph brings us tidings of its doings from all parts of the country, and we have no doubt that, out upon the ocean, the loss to shipping will be terrible.—In the city, the most serious result of the storm, so far as we have heard, was in the partial destruction of the new retort house at the gas works, at Point Breeze. The building, which was very large, was unroofed, and two men, named James Hart and William McLane, who were at work in it, were killed."

The New York *Express* of Friday evening, says:—

"About ten o'clock on Thursday night, the wind which had previously been from the south-west with very pleasant weather, shifted to the west, and then to the north-west, accompanied by a slight rain and some snow. During the night the wind blew heavily from the north-west, and towards daylight the weather cleared off very cold, the mercury falling ten degrees in a little over two hours. At daylight the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, blowing with great violence, without abatement up to noon.

A great deal of damage has been done all over this city and Brooklyn, and among the shipping on the rivers. Trees, sign-boards, chimnies, and in some cases roofs of houses, and steeples, have been blown away, and terrible havoc has been made of loose shutters and awnings. Experienced boatmen say that they have not for years known so fierce a gale on the rivers and bay.

Sound and Sensible.

The *Mining Record*, published at Pottsville, and edited by Wm. B. Sipes, Esq., in the course of a very able editorial, in which the editor urges the nomination of Mr. Wilte for Governor, makes the following sensible remarks: "The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has been weakened and paralyzed by the misrepresentations of its unscrupulous enemies, aided by the machinations of false friends in its own ranks. But its paralysis is only temporary, and it can, with judicious management, be elevated to the proud position it held in the days of Jackson. To accomplish this we must cease temporizing, and return fairly and squarely to the Jeffersonian platform. We must cut loose from the leadership of mere individuals, no matter who they are, or how exalted they may be, and act up to our ancient motto of "principles not men." We must select as our champions candidates who are fearless and firm in the advocacy of every Democratic doctrine—men who have the ability to command the respect of both friends and foes—men who have not wandered after strange political gods, but who are as firm and unyielding in their love for Democracy as our own giant hills. With such candidates, and pursuing such a course, our triumph over the combined elements of a factious, sectional and bigoted opposition would be certain and complete."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Miss Bettie C. Berkeley, daughter of Langdon Berkeley, Esq., of Hanover county, Va., met a horrible death on the 4th inst. The Petersburg Press says:

It appears that Miss Berkeley was in the room standing close to the fire, having on a *hooped* skirt, and stooped down to remove a smoothing iron off the fire, and turned round to deposit it on the floor, which act caused her skirt to expand and project in the rear directly over the blazing fire, and it was instantly inflamed, and all the rest of the combustible materials of her wearing apparel were set in a blaze in an instant. Her screams brought to her assistance some of the members of the household, who immediately threw her on the bed and wrapped her in a blanket, but their efforts proved unavailing, as she was roasted to a crisp in a few minutes.—Miss Berkeley was a lovely girl of sixteen summers.

ALL FOR DOUGLAS.—The Louisville *Democrat*, of a recent date, has the following item, showing that wherever you may go, you find the crowd for Douglas:

"A convention of professional gentlemen, wholly unconnected with politics, recently met at Memphis. This convention was composed of forty-two members, representing nearly every State in the South. Their regular business over, they took the vote among themselves, and it was found that of the forty-two, *forty-one* were in favor of the nomination and election of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas to the next Presidency."

☞ Gov. Lowe has brought suit, in the name of the State of Iowa, against the State of Pennsylvania, for charging tonnage duty on the freight that passes over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

☞ A Harrisburg letter writer, says:—"Douglas stock is above par and rising. A couple of weeks ago the Administration men here in Pennsylvania were hot for John C. Breckinridge, but since his ultra Southern speech at Frankfort, Ky., they have concluded he would travel badly in the Keystone State. I speak within the bounds of truth when I say that two-thirds of the Democrats who visit the State capital are openly or secretly for Douglas. A Buchanan office-holder, and a delegate to the Reading Convention, told me this morning that he would likely vote for Breckinridge from prudential motives, but that there was no use denying the fact that the "Little Giant" was *the* man to nominate. He is one of a hundred whom I have heard speak, within a week, in the same strain. If Stephen A. Douglas was placed upon the ticket, and upon the Cincinnati platform unabridged and unaltered, he could carry Pennsylvania like a breeze."

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Missouri will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind:

GRENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855.

Dr. Seth S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.,

W. P. LIGON.

No person who is suffering from Fits or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his inestimable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box $3; two $5; twelve $24—sent by mail free, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishes to sell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, established for many years, and now doing a good business. It has better facilities for brewing than any other between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

For further information, address the subscriber at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Feb. 8, 1860. F. CONNER.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Tod township, near Cook's mill, in the month of August, 1858, a black and white heifer, probably one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

WILSON EDWARDS.

Feb. 8, 1860.

THE BANKING HOUSE & FIRM OF BELL, GARRETTSON & CO., at Huntingdon, Pa., at present and since 6th January, 1860, is composed of James M. Bell, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and James Gwin, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Wm. P. Orbison, John Scott and George W. Garrettson, the previously existing firm having been ended on the 6th January, 1860, according to the terms of the articles of association.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.–3t*

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in *Store* and offer *Wholesale & Retail*, at the lowest *Cash Prices*, a large and very choice stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware*, of every variety and style.

Every description of *Diamond Work* and other *Jewelry* made to order, at short notice. ☞ *All goods warranted* to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the *Repairing* of *Watches and Jewelry*, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 MARKET street, *South Side*, PHILAD'A.

Feb. 8, 1860–3m.

VALENTINES!

CUPID'S HEAD QUARTERS!

LEAP YEAR!

BLEEDING HEARTS AND SMASHED GIZZARDS!

A RUSH

FOR THE BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE!

VALENTINES

FROM ONE CENT TO TWO DOLLARS!

CALL EARLY

while the assortment is full!

A DWELLING HOUSE for RENT. The two story dwelling on Railroad street, one door east of Jackson's Hotel, now occupied by C. Schneider, is for rent. Inquire of Henry Leister, at Broad Top House.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of James Entrekin, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund, are required to present the same to the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.–4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of David Blair, Esq., and James Bricker, assignees of David H. Foster, (being the balance as appears by the Auditor's Report, &c.,) will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 29th of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same to the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.–4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of Wm. B. Zeigler, assignee of James & William A. Saxton, trading as J. & W. Saxton, (being the balance as appears by the account, &c.,) will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 29th of February, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same to the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Feb. 1, 1860.–4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Jane Wilson, Administratrix of Samuel Henry, late of Barree township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund, are required to present the same to the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.

Feb. 1, 1860–4t.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.—The proposed concert by Prof. Coyle and the "Continentals" in favor of the Huntingdon Baptist Church, hitherto postponed, will be held in the Court Room, on Wednesday evening, 22d inst.

The entertainment will consist of their usual variety of popular and attractive airs, together with a number of new and highly interesting pieces not heretofore introduced, flute duetts &c., comprising together a rich and interesting vocal and instrumental exhibition, one worthy the attention of the lovers of music, and the public generally.

The well known musical abilities of the above gentlemen, together with the object in view, and for which they have generously tendered their assistance, it is hoped will secure for them the encouragement and patronage of a liberal community.

The nett proceeds to be apprpriated towards the debt incurred by the introduction of gas into the Huntingdon Baptist Church.

STREET BRAWL.—A disgraceful fight came off on Monday evening, on Tow Hill, just back of the jail, between a couple of the descendants of Ham, about a small *piece* of beef. Bully Bradford *alias* Brooks, hit Hen. Lot on the top of the head with a stone, and otherwise abused him, and then turned round and assisted in carrying him home. Curiosity prompted us to go and see Lot, and on arriving at his house, we found him lying on the floor in a state of insensibility, and bleeding profusely—Brooks having inflicted a severe wound on his head, which came very near "fetching him." We do not wish to be severe on the scoundrels, but we think it would be a fine thing if we could get rid of about a dozen of these Brownites. It would be a blessing to the community, and a relief to the county.

RALLY!—The People's Party of this borough met in the Court House on Monday evening last, for the purpose of expressing their views on the Presidential question, &c. The meeting was organized by calling Col. S. S. Wharton to the Chair, and electing five Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. A. W. Benedict, Esq., made a short speech, in which he recommended that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their choice for the Presidency, and instructions to their representative to the Harrisburg Convention, as also to the National Convention at Chicago. A committee was appointed by the Chair, and after some time, resolutions were reported and adopted, instructing for a solid Cameron delegation to Chicago.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—*Horrible Death.*—Yesterday morning, the 9 o'clock passenger train east, run over and instantly killed Nicholas Peightal, a farmer, who lives on Dry Ridge farm, just above town. Mr. Peightal was engaged in hauling ties for the railroad, and had just thrown off a load, and stepped to the opposite side of the track, when the train came along. He attempted to re-cross the track again to his horses, for fear they would frighten at the cars, when he slipped and fell, the cars passing over his head crushing it into a jelly, and killing him instantly. An inquest was held by Esquire Snare. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his sudden and unexpected death.

LOOK OUT FOR THE SCOUNDRELS.—We have heard of two farmers in this county who have been swindled lately, by strangers who called at their houses and offered for sale "genuine California gold" watches. They valued their watches at from $100 to $175, but being hard pressed for money, agreed to take a much less sum. One was bought for $40, and another for $100. Some days after the strangers had left for other parts, the farmers discovered that the watches were worth about $10.—The country is full of these traveling scoundrels.

☞ A lady in Smithfield came very near being burned to death, one day last week.—She was standing before the stove, when her clothes caught fire—fortunately, however, doing her no serious damage, other than burning her dress entirely off of her and slightly scorching her fingers, she having presence of mind enough to throw some quilts around her, which happened to be lying in the room, thereby smothering the flames. Ladies should be careful when moving about an open fire.

☞ The lecture by the Rev. Zahnizer, on Friday evening last, in the Court House, was one of the ablest discourses we have had the pleasure of listening to for some time. It is spoken of by all who heard it, as a masterly effort, and one worthy the Reverend gentleman. Mr. Zahnizer's literary abilities are of no ordinary character, and it is not often we country folks have the pleasure of listening to men of his ability and literary talent, in the capacity of a lecturer.

☞ The "Frogtown Rangers," better known as "Fantastics," will turn out fully armed and equipped for drill and inspection, on the 22d inst. We anticipate a rich sight, from the descriptions already given us of the style of some of the dresses to be worn on that day.

☞ Mr. Wm. Dorris, Sr., has been appointed by Gov. Packer, Notary Public for the borough of Huntingdon. This is a good appointment.

☞ Mr. Africa, the youngest member in the House, is receiving complimentary notices from all quarters. On Thursday evening last, he delivered an address in Harrisburg, before the National Democratic Union Club, which the *Patriot & Union* says was replete with sound sentiment, wholesome advice and patriotic feeling. He was warmly applauded.

☞ The Continentals of this place intend giving a Concert at the Mooresville Academy, on Saturday evening next. The good people of that part of "ye Sammie's" country may expect a rich, rare and racy musical entertainment, not met with every day. We bespeak for them a crowded house.

☞ Mr. B. M. Greene's Huntingdon and McConnellstown singing classes gave a Concert in the Methodist Church in this place, on Saturday evening last. The notice given was very short, consequently the house was small—but the singing was good.

☞ The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement, by D. Caldwell, Prothonotary, entitled "An Act in reference to the Commissions of justices of the peace and aldermen, in another column. It is of importance to every man in the county.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Rebecca, a daughter of Mr. Henry Helfright, of Petersburg, but lately married, was on a visit to her sister in this place, and while engaging in washing in the yard, on Wednesday last, fell dead.

A CARD.—The undersigned whose house was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult., would embrace the present opportunity of publicly tendering to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and to friends and neighbors generally, his most sincere thanks for their kindness and liberality which have, under the circumstances, so far contributed to the comfort of myself and family.

To those generous-hearted ladies whose self-imposed mission in our behalf has been instrumental, to a great extent, in procuring for us that relief which was as acceptable and as welcome as it was unsolicited and unexpected, a debt of gratitude is due which is as lasting as life, a grateful remembrance of which will ever be cherished by your friend and fellow citizen, STEPHEN GORSUCH.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ENNISVILLE, Feb. 6, 1860.

MR. LEWIS—*Dear Sir*:—The monotony of our somewhat quiet village was agreeably varied a few days since by the announcement that the Continentals of your town, in compliance with an invitation from our citizens, had consented to visit us and favor us with one of their pleasing and profitable musical entertainments on Saturday evening last, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the difficulty of traveling and other disadvantageous circumstances, a very large, attentive and appreciative audience from the surrounding neighborhood, was in attendance to witness the exhibition, which passed off pleasantly and to the satisfaction of all present.

Although the Continentals were not unknown to many of us by reputation, yet I am free to say that all of us were agreeably surprised and disappointed by the superior and elegant manner in which they acquitted themselves, by the taste and skill with which their pieces were executed, and by their gentlemanly manner and deportment whilst here. I have not time nor room to say anything further on the subject, but believe that I speak the sentiment of our entire community by saying that the Huntingdon Continentals are worthy the patronage and encouragement of every lover of music, taste and refinement, and by extending to them a cordial welcome to our midst at any future period, at the same time assuring them not only of a full house, an orderly and attentive audience, but of the lasting remembrance and kind regards of

A. LOVER OF MUSIC.

MARRIED,

On the 31st ult., by Rev. A. M. Barnitz, at the M. E. Parsonage in this place, Rev. A. M. CREIGHTON, of Warriorsmark, to Miss ELLEN GRAY, of Half Moon, Centre co.

DIED,

In Alexandria, on the 7th inst., WILLIAM CHRISTY, a bright and promising youth, aged about fourteen years.

Death approaches us in the hour we think not. This week enjoying health and strength, next week a corpse. Is it not a solemn thought? Yet how many appear regardless of the danger of their souls; but we feel as if such was not the case with William. We trust that God has wafted his spirit to those bright realms above where angels dwell.

'Tis sad to part with those we love;
Ah, sad indeed to part,
But when we know their soul's with God;
'Tis cheering to the heart. F. H. W.

In this borough, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Westbrook, suddenly of disease of the heart, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of John Free, of Petersburg, aged 22 years 1 month and 18 days.

We miss thee, loved one! none can tell
The loneliness that reigns around,
Enshrouding all from hill to vale,
Since thou wast laid beneath the ground.

But soon the Archangel's trump shall sound,
And thou, dear one, in Christ shall rise,
With bright immortal beauty crowned,
And glory beaming in thy eyes.

In this place, on the 1st inst., of consumption, Miss HETTY POPE, aged twenty-one years three months and twenty-seven days.

CAUTION.—Take notice that the note given by me on the 31st day of January, 1860, in favor of Jacob Miller of Henderson township, for twenty-five dollars, will not be paid unless compelled by law, as I have not received value for the same. NICHOLAS SHANK.

Feb. 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—The attention of Justices of the Peace and Constables is respectfully directed to the following Act of Assembly, entitled An Act in reference to the Commissions of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, approved 13th April, A. D. 1859.

D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.

AN ACT in reference to the Commissions of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, within thirty days after the election, if he intends to accept said office, give notice thereof in writing to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.

SECTION 2. That so much of an Act of Assembly as requires Constables to send copies of the returns of the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, to the Governor of the Commonwealth, is hereby repealed.

W. C. A. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. CRESSWELL, Jr.,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

WM. F. PACKER.

Feb. 15, 1860-3t.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from the 4th day of January 1859, to the 2d day of January 1860, including both days.

RECEIPTS.

1855.	John Smith, Barree,	$82 50	
"	John Thompson, Walker,		
1856.	George Rupert. Brady,	87 86	
"	Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	31 00	
"	B. F. Wallace, Morris,	20 00	
1857.	Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	113 85	
"	John R. McCarthy, Brady,	87 80	
"	George M. Green, Cass,	66 84	
"	Samuel Smith, Cassville,	3 62	
"	Joseph Park, Clay,	70 01	
"	William Johns, Cromwell,	212 81	
"	Brice Blair, Dublin,	21 13	
"	William Bice, Franklin,	47 81	
"	George Numer, Henderson,	12 45	
"	Samuel S. Smith, Huntingdon,	393 68	
"	Henry A. Mark, Juniata,	77 56	
"	George Jackson, Jackson,	1 50	
"	George B. Weaver, Hopewell,	78 53	
"	Samuel Harnish, Morris,	742 36	
"	George Miller, Oneida,	6 28	
"	D. S. Henderson, Porter,	257 80	
"	James G. Doyle, Shirley,	190 38	
"	Charles Bowersox, Shirleysburg,	32 53	
"	Joshua Johns, Springfield,	105 90	
"	Thomas Cisney, Tell,	166 28	
"	Abraham Elias, Tod,	164 58	
"	M. F. Campbell, Union,	110 29	
"	Martin Flenner, Walker,	191 97	
"	John Thompson, West,	803 77	$4181 09
1858.	William Walker, Alexandria,	249 35	
"	Peter Livingston, Barree,	1076 88	
"	John C. Watson, Brady,	864 12	
"	Joseph Park, Cass,	223 63	
"	John S. Gehrett, Cassville,	61 10	
"	George W. Horton, Carbon,	438 23	
"	George D. Hudson, Clay,	271 91	
"	Joseph Cornelius, Cromwell,	632 67	
"	William McClain, Dublin,	377 37	
"	John B. Thompson, Franklin,	1078 04	
"	Jacob Hallman, Henderson,	249 76	
"	Peter Swoope, Huntingdon,	909 51	
"	Jacob Weaver, Hopewell,	586 50	
"	Samuel Steffey, Jackson,	782 35	
"	Isaac Heffner, Juniata,	336 06	
"	Nathaniel Lytle, Morris,	480 08	
"	George Green, Oneida,	174 41	
"	Michael Garner, Penn,	721 73	
"	Daniel Knode, Porter,	1395 21	
"	Samuel Foust, Shirley,	1237 32	
"	Benjamin Long, Shirleysburg,	172 49	
"	David Wible, Springfield,	311 41	
"	Jacob G. Jones, Tell,	417 80	
"	David Aurandt, Tod,	134 79	
"	Abraham Wright, Union,	348 96	
"	Henry Swoope, Walker,	730 49	
"	Thomas Hyskill, Warriorsmark,	897 68	
"	Andrew Mann, West,	1641 12	16803 58
1859.	William Kemp, Alexandria,	84 73	
"	Sam'l Myton of James, Barree,	100 40	
"	James K. Hampson, Brady,	598 98	
"	John R. Gosnell, sr., Cass,	150 00	
"	Nicholas Corbin, Cassville,	39 83	
"	Joseph Diggins, Carbon,	44 01	
"	Benedict Stevens, Clay,	100 21	
"	James Baker, Esq., Cromwell,	39 18	
"	John Eberts, Franklin,	440 00	
"	Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson,	150 50	
"	John Bothrock, Hopewell,	15 00	
"	A. S. Harrison, Esq., Huntingdon,	672 68	
"	John Oaks, Jackson,	248 00	
"	John R. Dean, Juniata,	129 61	
"	Perry Moore, Morris,	130 00	
"	John Logan, Oneida,	91 41	
"	John Householder, Penn,	395 94	
"	Robert A. Laird, Porter,	225 00	
"	David Parsons, Tell,	49 00	
"	Isaac Curfman, Tod,	90 00	
"	John Eby, Shirley,	314 28	
"	George Leas, Shirleysburg,	119 66	
"	Moses Hamer, Walker,	180 77	
"	Peter H. Burkett, Warriorsmark,	541 55	
"	R. M. Cunningham, West,	303 00	
"	John Gayton, Union,	150 00	
"	James Harper, Dublin,	80 00	
"	Jacob Baker, Springfield,	55 46	5539 20
County tax on unseated lands,		81 00	
School " " "		78 20	
Road " " "		56 94	216 14
Redemption money received,		46 65	
Fines and Jury fees rec'd of Sheriff Miller,		86 00	132 65
Rent of Grand Jury room, W. F. Thomas,		4 00	
For Gas &c., in Court House, Prof. Coyle.		3 50	
" " " String Band,		2 50	10 00
Fines received from sundry persons.			
Commonwealth vs. Long's boys,		10 00	
" J. K. Snyder,		5 00	
" Wm. Sissler,		5 00	
" Geo. Africa,		10 00	
" Coders' boys,		2 00	32 00
Fine collected from peddler for selling without license,		25 00	
Five dollars of above fine not good money, and exonerated by Auditors,		5 00	20 00
Balance due County Treasurer,			4733 91
			$31668 57

EXPENDITURES:

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff and witness fees, &c., on Commonwealth Prosecutions,			$808 30
Constables for making returns and election fees,			532 00
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Crier & Constables,			2696 25
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections,			1217 60
Assessors Orders,			789 50
Inquisitions on dead bodies,			175 67
Road and Bridge views and damages,			381 75
BRIDGE ORDERS:			
Alex. Carmon for Bridge across Stone Creek,		614 75	
Robt. Stitt, for Bridge across Shaver's Creek,		523 01	
E. & A. Ramsey repairing Bridge across Black Log Creek,		100 00	
D. Shirley for work at Juniata Bridge,		1 00	1238 76
Commmissioners—H. L. McCarthy,		170 00	
Geo. W. Mattern,		165 00	
John Flenner,		154 00	
Jacob Baker in full,		53 50	542 50
Expenses in holding Appeals—			
John Flenner,		18 00	
Geo. W. Mattern,		15 00	
H. L. McCarthy,		15 00	48 00
Clerk of Commissioners in full for 1858,		125 00	
" " on account for 1859,		250 00	375 00
Attorney for Commissioners,			15 00
Co. Auditors—James Cree,		18 00	
P. D. Stevens,		19 50	
T. W. Graffius,		19 50	
Clerk to Auditors,		10 00	67 00
J. Simpson Africa, for auditing accounts for Reg, and Rec. and Prot'y,			12 00
County Bonds paid John Scott, Esq.,		530 00	
" " " R. A. Miller,		529 16	1059 16
Interest on County Bonds—			
John R. Gosnell,		41 43	
Exrs. of Conrad Bucher,		60 00	
Samuel Wigton,		45 00	
Wm. P. Orbison,		240 00	
Thos. Fisher,		114 00	
Wm. B. Leas,		60 00	
A. Johnston,		2 47	562 90
Merchandise for Court House and Jail,			34 99
Fuel for " "			275 62
Henry Glazier for arranging and replacing papers at building of vaults,			34 00
Refunding orders paid,			94 63
For building vaults in Court House,			869 50
" making cases in vaults,			138 75
" Repairs in Court House and Jail,			68 05
" Gas and repairing fixtures,			70 43
Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society,			100 00
Premium on Fox Scalps,			391 80
Printing Blanks, Advertising, &c.—			
John A. Nash,		183 50	
Willim Lewis,		72 04	
William Brewster,		35 00	290 54
D. Caldwell, for his fees and costs as Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Prothonotary, Stationery, &c.,			161 90
For Stationery and Blank Books for Public Offices,			278 84
Sheriff Miller, for summoning Jurors boarding prisoners, and conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, in full,			895 96
Sheriff Watson, in full of his account up to 1st January, 1860,			123 50
For keeping convicts in Wes'n. Pen'y.,			263 10
Adam Hoffman, for making chairs for Court House,			60 00
Treasurer of Hunt. Co. Poor House,			8779 05
Cost of advertising Unseated Lands directed not to be sold and discount on Erie money,			3816
Road tax on unseated lands paid out,		370 27	
School " " "		194 04	564 31
Cleaning Court House for 1859,			25 00
Washing for prisoners, "			25 00
Medicine and attendance, "			1 00
Wm. Colon, postage, "			48 40
Balance due Treasurer at last settlment,			6770 43
Treasurer's commission on $51066 80 at 1½ per cent.,			766 00
			$31668 57

In testimony of the correctness of the above, we hereunto subscribe our names and affix the seal of said county this 2d day of January, 1860.

G. W. MATTERN,
JOHN FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL, } Commissioners.

ATTEST: HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the accounts of F. H. LANE, Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and the receipts for the same, for and during the past year, and find a balance due F. H. Lane of Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars and ninety-one cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in the borough of Huntingdon the 3d day of January, 1860.

ISRAEL GRAFFIUS,
T. W. GRAFFIUS,
WM. L. CUNNINGHAM } Auditors.

Feb. 1, 1860.-4t.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT—JOHN THOMPSON, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from January 4th, 1859, to January 4th, 1860, inclusive.

DR.

Jan. 4, 1859.	To Levi Evans, for note,		$12 39
Wm. Johnson,		do	7 42
J. McClure,		do	9 00
March 1.	William Piper,	do	28 50
Wm. Glasgow, note bal. accounnt as former Steward,			42 29
John Hicks, for one yoke oxen sold him,			75 00
Columbus Wiser, for cash received,			40 00
Daniel Bergstresser, 619 lbs hides,			34 45
John Jacobs, 3¾ lbs lamp fat,			12½
T. A. Smelker, one calf,			2 00
Stranger, to ½ bushel cloverseed,			2 50
Samuel Douglass, for five bushels barley,			3 24
Baptist Church, for 15 lbs lard,			1 50
Samuel Banks, for 8½		do	85
D. Clarkson, for ½ bushel small potatoes,			50
do	for one lb stocking yarn,		75
J. R. Kidder, for 51 lbs lard,			5 10
D. Douglass, for 9 bushels lime,			1 12
Jane Wilson, for cash received,			5 00
Blair County Alms House, for cash received,			12 90
County Treasurer, for drafts at sundry times,			1151 11
			$1435 75

CR.

BY SUNDRY EXPENDITURE FOR USE OF HOUSE.

Monthly Statement No. 1. January, 1859.

By Samuel Rickets, for boards,		63
Expenses removing paup from Blair Co Alms House,		5 80
Cash paid 4 stragglers to leave, sundry times,		1 12
do Grice family to leave,		7 80
do postage stamps at sundry times,		1 13
John Burns, for shaving paupers,		75
J. S. Miller, for camphene lamp and can,		2 00
Jas. Johnson, for essence peppermint,		87
Doyle, Foust & Co., for camphene,		20
McKinnon & McNite, for drugs,		75
Weaver & Graham, for camphene per bill,		4 35
A. A. Shannon, for repairing harness,		12
J. Hildebrand, for flour to pauper,		1 00
J. C. Sechler, for sundry freight,		67
Sundry traveling expenses during the month,		11 21
		38 42

Monthly Statement No. 2. February.

By James A. Brown, for tools,		76
John Burns, for shaving paupers,		75
McKennon & McNite, for drugs, &c.,		2 62
Cash paid for postage stamps, &c.,		1 15
Joseph Harvey, for 4½ bushels ashes,		56
J. C. Sechler, for freight,		25
Catharine Fraker, for stage fare,		50
Joseph Harvey, for glazing windows,		1 00
William Johnson, for leather,		1 75
Cash paid for hinges and lock,		80
do sundry wayfaring paupers to leave,		5 06
Sundry traveling expenses during the month,		1 37
		16 59

Monthly Statement No. 3. March.

McKennon & McNite, drugs, stamps, &c.,		1 74
John Burns, for shaving paupers,		1 00
J. Jamison, for stage fare,		75
Ephraim Doyle, for cash on account,		10 00
A. Lutz, for timothy seed,		25
J. C. Sechler, for freight,		1 72
Jane Hoover, for furnishing out door paupers,		3 00
Paid Graffius for 9½ lbs cheese,		1 42
C. Atherton, for lime,		50
Paid sundry paupers to leave,		7 11
Sundry traveling expenses during month,		7 40
		34 90

Monthly Statement No. 4. April.

By G. Flautt, for cash paid sundry times,		3 50
John Burns, for shaving paupers,		1 25
M'Kinnon & M'Nite, drugs, post stamps,		1 38
Long & Miller, cash paid per receipt,		75
John Bare, for sundries per Glasgow,		1 96
Iungireck & Smith, for groceries,		225 00
Amanda Thompson, for sewing,		5 00
Andrews & Dixen, per receipt,		6 53
A. Heiffner, for 32½ bushels wheat,		45 50
Jas. Murphy, for paupers fare,		55
Paid sundry wayfaring paupers,		5 95
Sundry traveling expenses during month,		11 75
		309 12

Monthly Statement No. 5. May.

By Penina Thompson, for kitchen labor,		5 00
M'Kinnon & M'Nite, drugs and stamps,		1 47
John Burns, for shaving paupers,		50
A. Price, for 45 bundles straw,		2 70
Long & Lightner, for potato plants,		1 00
J. C. Sechler, for freight,		18 89
Sundry persons, for sundries,		4 65
Expenses for bringing Weaver to house,		6 39
Robert Walker, for cash paid per reciept,		1 50
Traveling expenses during the month,		3 24
		45 35

Monthly Statement No. 6. June.

By expenses to Centre co. to bring Duman family,		15 95
M'Kinnon & M'Nite, for postage stamps,		51
Jack Burns, for shaving,		25
Mrs. Bigby, for 500 cabbage plants, &c.,		2 00
Sundry persons, for mowing,		5 69
Paid sundry paupers to leave,		1 80
		26 20

Monthly Statement No. 7. July.

By A. Thompson, for sewing,		3 34
M'Kinnon & M'Nite, for drugs, stamps, &c.,		1 33
Sundry persons, for harvesting,		4 87
Removing sundry paupers to Blair co.,		6 35
Expenses for seeing Peggy Cresswell,		4 35
do for going to Huntingdon, &c.,		1 20
Removing Mrs. Price and family,		1 25
Paid sundry away paupers,		1 55
E. Zelch, cash paid for rent,		1 50
		26 75

Monthly Statement No. 8. August.

By M'Kinnon & M'Nite, drugs, stamps,		1 20
John Burns, for shaving,		25
P. Thompson, for kitchen labor,		10 37
A. Thompson, for sewing,		6 87
Expenses going to Blair co., etc.,		4 83
J. C. Sechler, fare for 3 passengers to Hollidaysburg,		4 80
S. Curts, altering pigs and lambs,		1 00
S. Lutz, ½ bushels fox seed,		62
Sundry persons, miscellaneous articles,		2 35
Paid sundry paupers sent away,		5 00
Sundry traveling expenses,		6 57
		43 97

Monthly Statement No. 9. September.

By removing sundry paupers from Waterstrect,		8 75
J. C. Sechler, for freight on glass,		55
Cash paid sundry paupers sent away,		1 50
John Baker. Esq., official fees,		80
M'Kennon & M'Nite, stamped envelopes,		80
Expenses for going to Huntingdon,		95
		13 35

Monthly Statement No. 10. October.

By Wm. Plum, expenses going to fair,		4 00
Wm. Rahm, constable, for cash paid,		50
Mrs. Wilcox, for freight and traveling expenses.		5 57
P Thompson, for kitchen labor,		2 00
Robert Lowry, for fare to Cassville,		1 87
W. Miles, fare to Greenwood Furnace,		1 80
W. M'Nite, for stamped envelopes,		80
Sundry persons, for miscellaneous articles,		1 14
Peter Etnier, for wagon hire,		75
Paid sundry paupers sent away,		2 75
Traveling expenses during the month,		2 44
		23 63

Monthly Statement No. 11. November.

By J. Johnston, for harvesting,		1 50
Expenses to Warriorsmark, Russell and family,		3 75
Wm. M'Nite, for stamped envelopes,		80
Iungerick & Smith, for groceries,		225 00
Removing J. Mecook to Carlisle,		15 75
S. S. Laughlin, for repairing clock,		1 50
Stewart & Zollinger, amount per bill,		4 50
J. C. Sechler, freight on iron, coffin, etc.,		5 77
Paid sundry paupers sent away,		4 50
Tfaveling expenses during month,		2 00
		265 09

Monthly Statement No. 12. December.

By expenses removing negro family,		5 80
Going to Petersburg—Fixbaugh case,		2 20
J. C. Sechler, freight on groceries, etc.,		4 91
Wm. M'Nite, for stamped envelopes,		80
Paid for brushes and rug,		85
Wm. M'Nite, postage stamps and paper,		95
Paid sundry paupers sent away,		3 82
Expenses for traveling during month,		3 45
		22 78

SUNDRIES:

By Levi Evans, for his note not collected,		12 39
Wm. Johnson, leather for use of House,		2 42
John Hicks, for his claim not collected,		75 00
J. McElwee,	do do do	9 00
Wm. Piper,	do do do	28 50
Wm. Glasgow,	do do do	42 29
Salary as Steward, 1 year, ending Jan., 1860,		400 00
		569 60
Total,		$1435 75

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereunto set our hands this 4th day of January, A. D., 1860.

D. CLARKSON,
JAS. MURPHY,
WM. MOORE.

Feb. 1, 1860.-4t.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY ALMS HOUSE, from January 5th, 1859, to January 4th, 1860, inclusive.

RECEIPTS:

DR.

To County Treas. for amount drawn on orders,		$8311 61
John Thompson, for order drawn previous to last settlement,		100 00
John Thompson, for sundries detailed in his account,		284 64
Total,		$8696 25

EXPENDITURES:

By Sundry Persons for Provisions. Marked file P.

CR.

By Thos. M'Garvey, for 6149¼ lbs pork,			$307 46
Same, for 3604¼ lbs beef,	No. 1,		144 17
B. Garver, for 233 lbs pork,	2,		13 98
David Douglass, for 1204 lbs beef,	3 & 4,		50 13
Benjamin Garver, for 165 lbs beef,	5,		7 42
John Lukens, for 235 lbs beef,	6,		10 57
Jane Hoover, for 139 lbs pork,	7,		8 00
Sarah Alexander, for 625¾ lbs beef,	8,		25 03
Abraham Lutz, for 250 lbs pork,	9,		15 00
Christian Price, for 156 lbs beef,	10,		7 02
Catharine E. Fraker, for 64 lbs bacon,	11,		7 04
Thos. McGarvey, for butchers' meat,	12,		88 32
John Jacobs,	do	do	13, 6 81
Jacobs & McNite,	do	do	14, 49 08
John Jacobs,	do	do	15, 4 41
George Garver, for 488 lbs pork,			16, 24 40
John Adams, for 150 bushels wheat,			17, 150 00
Adam Heiffner, 116	do		18 & 19, 126 00
James Lane, 23	do		20, 34 50
Samuel Lutz, 25¾	do		21, 31 01
Michael Myers, 41¾	do		22, 41 90
James McKinstry, 36¾	do		23 & 24, 36 60
Benjamin Garver, for 94¼ bushels rye,			25, 82 69
Thos. McGarvey, butchering, salt, &c.,			26, 19 36
Samuel Lutz, for 53¼ bushels wheat,			27, 74 48
E. A. Myers, for wheat,			28, 10 12
			$1377 19

Sundries paid for use of Farm. Marked File F.

By W. P. Harris, for work on farm,		Nos. 1, 2 & 3,	$128 00
do	do do do	4 & 5,	38 89
McC. Alexander, for 16 days work,		6 & 7,	10 00
Henry Myers for smithing,		8,	23 88
John Wicks	do.,	9,	30 91
A. Carothers for one mare and colt,		10,	125 00
John Jacobs for one bull,		11,	20 00
J. Cresswell for cloverseed and barley,		12,	35 00
James Harper for 40 bushels of potatoes,		13,	26 00
R. McNeal for 6 bushels of seed wheat,		14,	7 20
W. Harvey for wagon bed &c.,		15,	17 25
R. Davis for setting lime kiln,		16,	9 50
George Flautt for work,		17,	4 67
I. Graffius for plow points&c.,		18,	2 62
			$478 92

Sundry Persons for Merchandise. Marked File M.

By Wm. B. Leas, for merchandise,		No. 1 to 4,	341 94
Wm. A. Fraker,	do	5 to 11,	162 57
Wm. Johnson,	do	12 & 13	95 36
Wm. H. Brewster,	do	14 & 15	62 62
J. A. Brown,	do	16 & 17	13 37
Foust & Etnier,	do	18 & 19	31 08
Doyle, Foust & Co.,	do	20	3 00
P. M. Bare,	do	21	62 62
John Bare,	do	22	5 24
George McLaughlin,	do	23	25 33
David Etnier,	do	24	7 49
			$809 62

Miscellaneous and Incidental. Marked File I.

By M'Kinnon & M'Nite, for drugs,		No. 1 to 7,	46 64
M. S. Harrison, tinware, &c.,		8 & 9,	69 23
B. Brindle, for coopering,		10 to 13,	20 45
I. McDonathan, for shoemaking,		14 to 16,	14 01
Jacob Snyder,	do	17 & 18,	13 49
J. M. Clark, on account of Jos. Harris,		No. 0,	4 87
Ephraim Doyle, making coffins,		19 & 20,	16 44
A. A. Shannon, harness and repairing,		21 & 22,	29 69
Wm. Drake, wagon work,		23 & 24,	12 75
J. Har

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

NOTICE.—

Application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to incorporate the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Spruce Creek, into a body corporate in law, under and by the style and title of "The East Presbyterian Church of Spruce Creek," and a charter of Incorporation will be granted by said Court at April Term next (1860,) if no reason to the contrary be then shown. Published

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

January 25, 1860–4t.

TAYLOR & CREMER,

AT THE

HUNTINGDON NURSERIES,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

All Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to name.

Standard Apple trees at 1¾ cts. each—$16 per 100.
Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—$12.50 to $15 per 100.
Standard Pear trees at 20 to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to $1 each—$30 to $60 per 100.
Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each.
Standard Cherry trees 37½ to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts.
Plum trees 50 cts.
Apricot 40 to 50 cts.
Nectarine 25 cts.
Grape Vines 25 cts. to $1.00.
Silver Maple trees 62½ to $1.00 each.
European Ash 75 cts. to $1 00.
European Larch 75 cts. to $1.50.
Norway Spruce 50 cts. to $1.00.
American Balsam Pine 75 cts. to $1.50.
American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ 50 cts., to $1,50.
Strawberry Plants $1.00 per 100, &c., &c.

Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860–3m.

MOULD CANDLES!

A large quantity on hand and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at wholesale prices.

W. F. SHAW,
Jan. 18, 1860–1m. Huntingdon, Pa.

GOLD WATCHES!

The undersigned gives notice that he has two superior Gold Watches, which he will offer at private sale. They are both New Hunting Case Johnston Watches.

Also, a new Silver Lever Watch.

HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 18, 1860.

FOR SALE.—

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale his property situate in the village of Shaffersville, near Waterstreet. Said property consists of a quarter acre lot, with two frame houses, frame stable, and other necessary out buildings thereon erected, all in good order and repair. This is a desirable situation for a good mechanic. Terms made easy. Possession given on 1st April.

B. F. BROWN.

Shaffersville, Jan. 18, 1860.

LAST NOTICE.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling *immediately* and settling up.

JAMES BRICKER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860.

NEW GOODS! LATEST ARRIVAL!!

Fisher & McMurtrie have just received another large supply of Winter Goods, comprising the newest and most beautiful styles of De Laines, Plaids, Merinos, Prints, Ginghams, &c. We solicit a careful examination of our stock, and feel satisfied it is the most extensive and attractive in the county, and will be sold at prices that will induce all to purchase. Give us a call.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

Jan. 4, 1860.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

TEETH EXTRACTED

without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

M. STROUS,

HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold *cheap* for *cash*.

CALL AND SEE,

AND

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW.

Dec. 21, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860,

Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by

LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE $2.00, sent by mail, free of postage.

Dec. 14, 1859.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING STORE.

JOHN C. ADAMS, CURRIER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings, Lewistown, Pa.

Having opened a store on East Market street, Lewistown, Pa., respectfully calls the attention of consumers to his stock, and LOW PRICES. He will sell

White Sole Leather, at only	33 cents per pound.
Best Red Sole Leather, only	27 cents per pound.
Slaughter Kip, from	$4.00 to 5.50 per piece.
Spanish Kip, from	2.50 to 4.50 per piece.
Upper Leather, from	2.00 to 3.75 per side.
Calf Skins, from	24.00 to 28.00 per dozen.
Men's Morocco, from	75 cents to $3 per piece.
Women's Morocco, from	50 cents to $1.50 per piece.
Pink Linings, from	30 to 75 cents per piece.

All other kinds of Leather at proportionately the same low prices. As all the work is of his own finish, purchasers can rely on getting the best quality.

A large assortment of SHOE FINDINGS always on hand.

Country merchants supplied with Leather, Lasts and Shoe Findings at city prices.

Lewistown, Nov. 30, 1859–3m.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

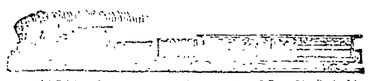
IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. THROUGH.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 10	6 50	6 20		Newton Hamilton,	12 25		9 53	1 48
5 19	7 07	6 30		Mt. Union,	12 16		9 46	1 40
5 33	7 17	6 40		Mill Creek,	12 02		9 32	1 23
5 40	7 23	6 50		Huntingdon,	11 52		9 21	1 10
6 09	7 43	7 10		Petersburg,	11 37		9 06	12 52
6 14	7 50	7 17		Barree,	11 30		8 58	12 43
6 21	7 55	7 25		Spruce Creek,	11 25		8 53	12 55
6 28	8 03	7 40		Birmingham,	11 09		8 37	12 19
6 47	8 13	7 48		Tyrone,	11 02		8 30	12 10
6 53	8 21	7 58		Tipton,	10 54		8 22	12 00
7 03	8 28	8 02		Fostoria,	10 50		8 17	11 55
7 08	8 32	8 06		Bell's Mills,	10 48		8 13	11 50
7 25	8 45	8 20		Altoona,	10 35		8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:34 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:35 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. *Superintendent.*

AGENTS WANTED!

TO SELL

CARY'S PATENT CAP

AND

BREAST LANTERN.

To those furnishing satisfactory references, a liberal salary and expenses will be paid. The article is needed by every farmer and mechanic in the country, and will meet with ready sale. For particulars address

J. C. CARY, Patentee,
Dec. 14, 1859. 81 Nassau Street, N. Y.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a Sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My store house, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

LATEST BY PENAGRAPH.—

The Harpers Ferry excitement is over, Old Brown is dead, or soon will be, quiet is again restored, and the citizens of Huntingdon are out of danger. The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he will be happy to wait on them at his old stand in the Diamond, (just where it used to be,) with choice groceries, confectionaries, fruit, flour, &c., &c., all of which he will be pleased to exchange for cash or country produce at cash prices.

His old friends are always welcome and new ones invited.

He is also agent for T. H. Will-on & Co.'s Premium Telegraph Fodder Cutter and Male's Combined Cider Mill and Corn sheller. As labor saving and economical machines, they are invaluable, and farmers and others interested would do well to call and examine for themselves.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

FOR 1859–60. FAREIRA & THOMSON,

No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,

manufactured under their immediate supervision, from Furs, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of

LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.

Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.

The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.

FAREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.

N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59–3m.]

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call and see them.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.

Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS.

The best in the country, and cheaper than ever,
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie's stock of Dress Goods embraces the choicest styles, and greatest variety to be found in market.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!!

C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL.

IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, for the *Cure* of *Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure* of *Bronchial affections*.

☞ PRICE 50 cts. per BOTTLE.

Prepared only by

A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.

October 19, 1859–6m.

HARDWARE

FOR THE MILLION!!!

A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance, 1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, &c.

The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mousline De Lains, Alpacas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hoisery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' Vests, &c.

Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, Single and Double Brocha.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.

Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

H. ROMAN!

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!

NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,

Call
at
Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE

ARE NOW OPENING

The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored,) Nanvau Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

1859. 1859.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Sept. 21, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GOOD NEWS!

WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!

After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.

"IT IS EVEN SO!"

Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. MUDGE'S

EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

We desire the public to call and examine this truly LABOR-SAVING MACHINE. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.

BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott.
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Dorris,
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.

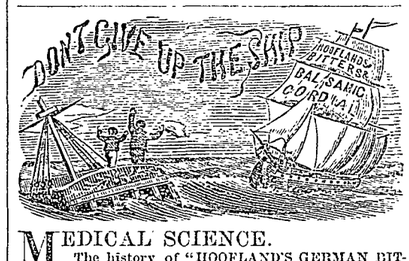
GROCERY STORE.—

The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing else where.

FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859–1y.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'

AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER,

CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

T. P. LOVE,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. R. ALLISON MILLER Dentist,
Office in Brick Row opposite the Court House Huntingdon, Pa.

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments. Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon. Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

NEW MARBLE YARD

IN HUNTINGDON,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

NOTICE TO ALL!! ☜

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messr